Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1866.

Historical Photographs of Great Men. An examination of various historical characters, as presented to us by writers, has a tendency to make us believe, with "Iago," that reputation is a most idle and false imposition. The fame of a representative man of any bygone age is bandled about between the demi god and the demagogue, apparently infaccordance with the personal views of the authors. For a long time we believed that certain kings and statesmen were very bad men, because they had been painted so to us by ancient historians. But of late, instead of vilifying, it has become fashionable to "whitewash" their sins, and make them appear rather as injured and defamed heroes than as willing disciples of his satanic majesty.

It is curious to note the changes which come over the literary spirit of any part cular time. One decade sees all the writers busily engaged in tearing down the lofty fames o those of another, while the next decade sees them all at work mending their tattared reputations, and seeking to re-crect the statues almost demolished by their predecessors. At present the work of cleaning the blackened tablets is the order of the day, and unless a check is speedily put to the practice of what, under the assumption of impartiality, is really gross adulation, we may expect to have no bad men to hold up to our children as warnings. Some time since-in fact, some eighteen centuries ago-Seneca and Lucan voted Nero a monster, and so recorded him in their histories. But after all the world assenting to that judgment for nearly two thousand years, we of the present age have devoted our skill to clearing the unfortunate royal murderer, and to-day we can find thousands of people who scoff at the idea of burning Rome and Nero humming a tune.

About the same time that Nero flourished, another traditional hypocrite filled the same throne. Tiberius Cæsar is painted to us as "a man of great dissimulation-suspicious, dark, and revengeful." Of late, however, he also has had his advocates, and we read a short time since an elaborate work tending to prove that Tiberius was a man of deep caution, but at heart a very good fellow after all. In late times we find, even among our standard historians, a singular attempt to clear the characters of men who have always been reckoned among the worst of our race Whenever an orator desired to terrify an order-loving audience, and to nicture to them the incarnate flend of anarchy, he would invoke the shade of Robespierre, and achieve a fine point. But some other type must now be sought. The latest works are defending Robespierre. A short time since a little French pamphlet fell under our notice, which exhausted itself, the subject, and the reader n an effort to show that the great leader of the Jacobins was a shrewd statesman, who did wrong rather by force of circumstances than from a moral depravity.

The name of Richard III has been handed down to odium by the play of Shakespeare. Now, while it cannot be denied that Shakespeare, with a servile desire to gain favor with Elizabeth, made the faults of Richard far more prominent than history warrants. yet, it was not until the past decade that we have heard the doctrine advocated that Richard was a virtuous and absolutely excellent, but eccentric king. We think that Miss Halsted first originated the idea of an immaculate Gloster, but several more extensive writers have sought to confirm the impression. By keeping to the middle way, and adopting a happy medium of judgment between the flend and the Christian, we can make a more correct estimate.

It is worthy of note, also, to see how far the prejudices of a writer will lead him to exalt a favorite hero, or debase him, to suit his purpose. The case of the treatment of Oliver Cromwell is one in point. Macaulay makes the Protector the grand prime motive power of the Revolution of the Commonwealth of England; while, on the other hand, Hume states that, during the debate of the Rump Paliament, his influence and position were alike insignificant, and it was not until fortune made him the head of the army that he was made to hold a prominen position. It seems, however, that the estimate of his power is unjust, and it has been shown from the records that he held many positions on the most important committees, and was the author of some of the most vitally revolutionary measures adopted by the Long Parliament.

Probably, however, the most notable instance of an attempt to clear a defamed character is that attempted by Froude in his "History of England"-a work most excellent in diction and clear in style-in the case of Henry VIII. Henry has been always pictured to us as a bigamist and a wifemurderez-a combination of the most despicable and infamous characteristics in nature. If however, Mr. Froude is to be believed, we owe that monarch an apology. He was indeed peculiar, that must be acknowledgedelse, how account for his series of wives ?-but, at the same time, he was a frank, genial gentleman, and not half so bad as many of his more honored contemporaries.

In fact, if we continue to put any faith in the writers of the present century, we may as | country.

well acknowledge ourselves historical infidels at once. We can pronounce no judgment on a man whom ten centuries have voted a murderer, for fear the ten centuries have done him injustice. We must modify our estimates and belief none bad and none good, but each exactly as our tancy makes them. There may be much reason in the seeking to modify extreme opin:ons, but we think that in attempting impartiality Froude and his compeers are doing as much injustice by adulation as others have done by their detractions-It is well, however, to remember the advice of Bulwer's "Richelieu" to historians :-

"Ye safe and formal men,
Who write the deeds, and with unfeverish hand,
We gh nice in scales the motives of the great,
Ye cannot know what ye have never tried!
History p eserves only the fleshless books
Of what we are—and by the mocking skull The wond be were prefered to our sailbe leatures! Without the roundness and the glow of lie flow hideous is the saeleton! Without The co orings and humanities that clothe Our errors, the anatom ats of schools Can make our memory h/deous!"

Reported Massacre by Indians. WE can hardly credit the telegram from Fort Laramie, published in our later editions yesterday, to the effect that on the 22d a terrible massacre occurred near Fort Phil. Kearney, in which Brevet Colonel Fetterman, Captain Brown, and Lieutenant Gourmond, of the 18th Infantry, with ninety enlisted men of the 2d Cavalry and 18th Infantry, were surrounded by Indians, and every officer and

The circumstances would have to be very extraordinary in which so large a body of regular United States troops, commanded by officers of such rank, could be entirely cut off. It is barely possible that the report is correct, but we shall not believe it until tuller intelligence is received.

Our whole Indian system, as at present conducted, is expensive, corrupt, and inefficient to the last degree. It is a fungus on the body politic, which has grown to be of the hugest dimensions. From the Secretary of the Interior down to the pettiest agent of the meanest tribe, the whole thing is simply putrescent with fraud and downright theft. The Government is cheated and the Indians are cheated. If reform of the most sweeping and drastic character cannot be introduced, the entire system had better be abolished. Instead of promoting peace between the Indians and the whites, it is really at the bottom of nearly all the trouble there is.

Should this reported massacre prove to be a tact, it may wake the Government up to the necessity of remodelling the whole Indian Bureau. The Rocky Mountain chain, from Fort Benton to El Paso, is dotted over with the settlements of our hardy mining pioneers. The great routes between them and the Atlantic States are infested by bands of hostile Indians. Protection must be afforded, for our mining interests are becoming of the highest nat'onal importance, and deserve to be tostered in the most generous manner. It is certain that these roving savages cannot be allowed much longer to impede the development of this great branch of the nation's

Southern Sentiment.

ply from Washington in regard to a change of purpose on the part of the Southern communities with reference to accepting the terms of reconstruction offered in the Constitutional amendment. President Johnson, it is reported, has lately expressed the opinion that those terms would probably be accepted. We search in vain, however, for any indications of returning reason on the part of the South itself. On the contrary, the organs of public sentiment in that section appear to grow more bitter and deflant. Some of them are openly and delightedly predicting another armed conflict, in which the late Rebel forces will be reinforced by large accessions from the Northern Democracy. They seem to forget that this was one of the vain hopes upon which the South relied in 1861. The same madness which inspired the leaders of the Rebellion still manifests itself; the old virus still rankles and burns.

These are not pleasant facts to contemplate, but a knowledge of them is essential to a correct understanding of the great problem which the nation is attempting to solve.

Death of General Curtis. MAJOR-GENERAL SAMUEL R. CURTIS died or apoplexy at Council Bluffs, Iowa, yesterday. General Curtis was for several years a representative in Congress from one of the Iowa districts, being at the head of the Military Committee, if we remember right, during one term. He entered the volunteer service early in the war, and was soon appointed to the rank of Major General. His greatest military achievement was the victory of Pea Ridge. Near the close of the war, he met and defeated the Rebel General Price, who had invaded the State of Missouri and penetrated to the Kansas line, General Curtis being then in command of the Department of Kansas. Since the war he has officiated as one of the Government Commissioners for the inspection of the Pacific Railroad as tast as completed. He was a graduate of West Point in 1831, and was quite distinguished in his younger days as a civil engineer.

The Congressional Excursion. THE Congressmen who are spending their holidays in taking a trip through the South. are being hospitably entertained at the larger towns where they stop. At Nashville a fine banquet was given to them, which was participated in by gentlemen of all political views. Our "Southern brethren" will find that the "radicals" are not such bloodthirsty fellows as their imaginations had, perhaps, pictured them. The highest good of the South itself is bound up in the proper settlement of the great questions before the

Repentance and Reconstruction. WE clip the following editorial from a Fredericksburg (Va.) exchange. It is a sample of the repentance which is exhibited throughout the entire South, and the brutality of its tone savors rather of the Sandwich Islands in the days of Captain Cook than a Christian people. With such utterances from the South herself, it needs no spur to prick the sides of our radical intent :-

"\$11,600, we hear, were paid out here on Saturday to the 'Butial Corps' for their pious labors in reburying the Federal dead during the months of October and November. But for General Lee's mistaken mercy to citizens in re-fusing to fire on Fredericksburg, on the nibgt of December 15, 1862, ten times as many would have required the services of a Burial Corps and that interesting 'Corps' would have had occupation, and pay to spend in Fredericks-burg, for some time to come. Burnside, it seems, was our benefactor. But for the step d slaughter of his own soldiers, there would not have been so much money paid out in impovershed Fredericksburg. Too field on this side of Marye's Heights, on which was grown the corn our charity sent to starving reland in 1847, has yielded a rich harvest in the Irish invaders slain, whose dead bodies covered its fair surface in December, 1862, and now the money paid for their reinterment on the 'Heights' they could not take, will bring a circulating medium to the Confederates whom they robbed, and whose houses they sacked. Of course we pay our share of taxes to suppor these Vankee absurdities and nuisances. Freed men's Bureau, Burial Corps, and military occupation; but it is some comfort that our dead in-vaders help to pay the cost of our living now."

Of Course! The termination of the Missouri affair is con-

tained in the following:-Sr. Louis, December 26.-The conservatives eport that President Jonnson declines to intere in Missouri affairs, on the ground that each ate should be left free to preserve peace, and that no interference will be tolerated unless the United States laws are violated or the State calls for help. This is the supposed ground for General Grant's orders withdrawing the troops

from Lexington. The only wonder is how, with the plain and explicit language of the Constitution before our faces, anybody could have entertained a different opinion. The conservatives have shown, for nearly a year past, a perfect willingness to see the Constitution trampled in the dust if they could only get up a collision between the officers of the General Government and the State of Missouri. Governor Fletcher deserves great cred t for the coolness and address with which he has borne himself.

THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMON WEALTH .- A telegram from Hare'sburg announces the appointment of Colonel Frank Jordan to the post of Secretary of the Commonwealth, vice Eli Sluer, Esq. The appointment is one which commends itself to the entire Republican par y. The success of the ticket in our State was due, in a great degree, to the perseverance, tact, and fidelity of Colonel Jordan. We commended at the time the skill and determination he displayed, and we congratulate the State upon having for her Secretary a gentleman so closely identified with all her interests, and at once so urbane and able an official. The selection of Hon, Benjamin H. Brewster is also a deserved compument to an able jurist and a thoroughly radical lawyer. Mr. Brewster has for years stood among the foremost ranks of his profession, and is eminently qualified to fill the chair occupied by the venerable statesman. Hon. William M. Meredith.

Refused,-It is said that the application for a writ of habeas corpus in tavor of Dr. Mudd, one of the assassin conspirators, which was immediately made upon the announcement of the recent decision of the Supreme Court in regard to trials by military commissions, has been refused, on the ground that such cases are not covered by that decision It is perhaps not best to jump to hasty conclusions in regard to the Supreme Court. We are not prepared to believe that it is to be prostituted to the political ends of conservatism and retrogression. Many of the most important questions that can come up, connected with the subject of reconstruction, have already been virtually settled by the Supreme Court, and settled in accordance with the loyal sentiment of the country.

SENTENCED .- Another Fenian, Thomas Smith, has been tried by the Canadian authories for participating in last summer's invason, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung. This Canadian invasion business is getting to be pretty serious for those who were engaged

A CASE will soon be brought before the Supreme Court, it is said, covering the question of the present political status of the people constituting the community of

THE reported conversation between the President and Representative Eggleston is denied in toto.

Dry Goods-Business is dull, but the worst has been reached, and there are more buyers of goods at the reduced prices asked, thus arresting the downward tendency in some measure. Brown shirtings and sheetings have improved in demand, and standard sheetings are higher. Bleached goods are also better, the great pre ions reduction having drawn out buyer -. Drills are in limited demand. Canton flannels are Stripes and ticks are moving a little Prints, however, are only active for the most desirable styles, and prices are firmer. Delaines are in fair activity, and desirable makes find a ready sale. Coburgs are inactive but firm Broadcloths are more brisk at the recent decline in price. Cassimeres are very inactive. and durk desirable qualities and styles alone are wanted. Satinets are very dull. Flannels are very slow of sale. Blankets are dull and heavy. Foreign goods are very na five. The importations are very few, but old stocks are No activity is expected till the middle of January, when spring goods will be offered. of which there is a good supply. Siks and French, German and English dress good: can it present be bought to great advantage. To-

fall in gold will affect prices favorably to buyers -N. Y. Independent. Infant Mortality in France.-Notice has lately been attracted to the decrease of the population n several districts of France, owing to the fear mortality amongst unfants. The children who thus die off by thousands are sent out to nurse by parents who cannot attend to them, or who wish to rid themselves of illegitumate offspring. Some communes are celebrated for never rearing children.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRUBGRAPH, ! Thursday, December 27, 1866. The Stock Market was very dull this morning, nd prices were unsettled, owing to the further ecline in gold. In Government bonds there was very Little doing. July 65 5-29s sold at 107; a decline of 2; and 6s of 1881 at 110;, a decline of 1; 99 was bid for 10-40s; 104; for 5-20s; and 103; @104 for June and August 7:39s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99; and old do, at 96.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at from 52; 6.52, closing at the latter rate, no change; and 20; for Catawissa preferred, no change. 120; was bid for Camden and Amboy; 64 for Penisylvania Railroad; 33 for Little chuylkill; 61 for Nomistown; 58 for Minchill; 375 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 42 for preserved 30.; 305 for Pailadelphia and Erie; and 475 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Ratiroad shares there was noteing doing. 90 was bid for Second and Third; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 50 for

hesnut and Walnut; 14! for estonville; 30 for Green and Coates: 28; for Girard College; and

Bank shares continue in good demand for in vestment at full prices, 130 was bid for First National; 115 for Third National; 112 for Sixth National; 1334 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 31 or Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; 100 for fradesmen's; 41 for Consolidation; and 56 for

Canal shares were dull and lower. Schuvlkill Navigation preferred sold at 351, a decline of f; 56 was bid for Morris Canal; 135 for Susque-hanna Cenal; and 56 for Delaware Division. Quotations of Gold-194 A.M., 1314; 11 A.M., 1314; 12 M., 1314; 1 P. M., 1314, a decline of on the closing price last evening.

-The New York Tribune this morning says: "Money has been in active demand among stock houses at 7 % cent., and 6 @7 % cent. has been paid on Government collaterals. The activity in money proceeds in some degree from the usual desire to make things look song by merchants and others at New Year's. In commertal paper there is fittle doing. Prime names ell at 7 preent. Late in the day no call loans oud be made under 7 Freent. Sterling bills at 60 days are quoted at 1991 by leading houses,"

-The New York Herald this morning says:-"The money market was quiet, and white some found it easy, others found it moderately active at seven per cent. There is reason to believe that the legal-tender notes hypothecated by the bears with certain friendly banks, as or-dinary collaterals, are still withheld from circuation, and this is having its effect in curtailing the volume of Joanable funds available for us on the Stock Exchange.

"The object of the bears has been not only to limit monetary accommodations for the time eing, but to arouse un ounded apprehensions for the future, and thus to demoralize, as far as possible, the stock market. This is a strategic performance influenced by purely specularive motives, and levelled against the natural course of the markets for both money and stocks. It

can, therefore, work only a transient result, and secided ease must follow. "The drain from the West continues, and that to the South has nearly subsided, and on the 2d of January the disbursements of dividends by the banks, insurance, and other companies, will commence, thus swelling the amount of noney in the open market, while on the 15th of January the semi-annual interest on the third eries of the seven-thirty loan will become due." PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro , No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS. FIRST BOARD

\$100 U S to \$1 cpc...104 \$6900 Lemgn V 68. 69 \$100 6-208 66 coup...105 \$4.0 sh Sch N pt.....351 \$500 do Jy....107; 100 sh Ca.a pt.....295 \$1000 do re_66 Jy103 100 sh do.....295 \$1000 Leh 68, \$4.c&, 91; 100 sh do....\$65 \$25 \$2000 fa R 1st m 68...102, \$40 sh do.....50 \$25 \$2000 fa R 1st m 68...102, \$40 sh do.....52 \$40 sh do.....525 — Musers. De Haven & Brother, No. 49 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-thange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American hange to-day at 1 P. M .: - American gold, 1311 @131; Silver is and is, 125; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16; do., July, 1864, 15; do., August, 1864, 15; do., October, 1864, 14; do., December, 1864, 13; do., May, 1865, 11; do. August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 91; do. october, 1865, 9,

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to day at 12 o'clock: U.S. 6s, 1881 coupon, 109 @110; U.S. 5 20s, coupon, 1862, 105 @105; do., 1864, 101@1041; do., 1865, 104\\ 205; do., new, 1865, 107\\ 20107\\

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, December 27 .- There was a very firm feeling in the Flour Market to-day, but there was no demand, except from the home consumers, who purchased only enough to supply their most necessitous wants. Sales of 800 barrels, chiefly Northwestern extra family, at \$11.50@13 including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. co. at \$12 914 50 the latter rate for choice winter Wheat: fancy at \$14.50@16; extras at 80@10 50; and superfine at 88@8-50. In the absence of sales we quote Rye Flour at \$7 25 F barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. The Wheat Market continues excessively dull. A

cargo of 66,000 bushels of California has just arrived, part of which was consigned to a milier, and part to a commission merchant. In the absence of sales we quote Pennsylvania red at \$2.65@3 10; Southern do at 83@8 25; and white at \$3 20@3 45. Rye is held at \$1 20@1 35. There was rather more inquiry for Corn, and 15 000 bushels new yellow sold at 95 @98c., in store and affoat. Old yellow sells at \$1.16. Oats remain without change. Small sales at 57@30c. There is nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are

A Strange Donation.-Among the London Times' advertisements the following recently apeared: "Archbishop Manning acknowledges with thanks, the letter and eaclosure of N. I L., received safely on November 5th." Th transaction to which the announcement dimly refers is extraordinary. On the day on which the Gunpowder Plot is called to mind by grotesque exhibitions in the public streets, Architecture of the public streets, and the public streets architecture of the public streets. nishop Manning received the letter alluded to he enclosure being a check on a leading bank for the sum of five hundred pounds. The sender gave no name, but signed him-elf "Guy Faux, a Protestant," and marked his donation "for the use of Pope Pius IX," Archbishop Manning looked upon the letter in the light of a jest, and was about throwing letter and check on th bre, when his secretary suggested that they might be able to trace the author of the supposed hoax, inasmuch as the check was num-bered and lettered by the bankers. Archbishop Manning agreed to this, and on the check being presented at the bank, the manager said he bad nstructions to pay the amount, and that the gift was that of a Protestant gentleman, who as anxious that his name should not be made known. The Archbishop transmitted the money in due course to Rome, and thanked the donor by public advertisement.

The Consumption of Water and Wins in Paris.

"La Vigne" writes as follows: - "Do you know how much water is distributed in Paris in the space of three months? "Sixteen milliards (thousand millions), one

hundred and eighty-seven millions, seven bun-

dred and eighty-two thousand, five hundred and eighty-eight metres cubic!!

"So much water as that? you exclaim. Dear reader, is there not also a little wine brought into the town? Listen, and you shall

"Every three months, according to the octroi registers, there exter Paris—
5,134 lutolitres of wine, bottled.
21,780 "of sicoholic spirits and liquors.

of beer. of different kinds of oil."1

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING .- JOY. COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHES-NUT Streets, Philadelphia, and THIBUNE BUILD-INGS, New York, are "sents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the "hole country. JOY COM & CO

NATIONAL BANK OF THE RE-The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on TUESDAY, January 8, 1867, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. J. S. L. J. P. MUMFORD, Cashler.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1865.
NOTICE.—Holders of Twenty Coupons and upwards in number of United States Loans due January 1 8851, are requested to present the same a this Office for Examination and Count, at any time previous to that date.

12 26 31

Amistant Treasurer.

STEINWAY & SONS' Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes. Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.

STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented 'Upright' France, with their 'Pat-nt Resenator' and double from stame, patented June 5, 1868. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in front of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the rear of it, both frames being cast in setties, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before a trained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the presence of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point. The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Planos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who baye heard them.

BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beau.

heard them.

BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover or music to call and examine them

Lvery Plano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the null Iron Frame.
For sale only by

BLASIUS BROTHERS,
12 27 1m4p*

No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS! CHRIST-I E T I MAS PRESENTS! Our celebrated A BAFFE FI ANDS now selling to suit the times. Call and examine them at our New Warerooms No. 1103 CHES-NUT Street, before purchasing elewhere. 12 19 12t

BAILEY & CO. 819 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA,

JEWELERS,

English Plated Wares,

Fine Watches, Clocks, London Pearl Setts, English Cutlery, Bronzes, Porcelain, Coral Jewelry, Precious Stones, Gilt Goods, &c.

Always on hand a large assortment of FINE JEWELRY

SILVER WARE. NEW DESIGNS FURNISHED AND GOODS MADE TO ORDER, AT SHORT NOTICE. SILVER WARE FOR

BRIDAL PRESENTS,

14 fmwtJ11 IN GREAT VARIETY,

PEAS. MUSHROOMS. AND MACCARONI.

Just landed from the barque "Conqueror," an invoice

FRENCH PEAS,

MUSHROOMS, and

MACCARONI.

Imported by ourselves.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner WALNUT and BROAD.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT PANIC PRICES.

French Merinoes, Poplins, Plaids, Alpacas, Delaines, Calicoes Table Lineus, Napkins, Torels, Handker-chees Irish Lineus, Shitt Bosoms Hoslery, Tickings, Fiannels, Shawls, Blankets, Frosted Beaver, Cloths, and Cassimeres for men's and boy's west.

15,000 YARDS MUSLINS. Blenched and Unbleached, all grades, at the late re

all these goods neast be sold for what they will bring, all these goods neast be sold for what they will bring, to Nos. 2 and 4 North NINTH Street, Above Market and No. 903 MAHKET Street M. K. WILLIAMS.

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LADIES' FUR TRIMMED HOODS. LADIES' SKATING HATS. FRENCH SILK UMBRELLAS. CHILDREN'S VELVET HATS GENTS' FUR CAPS, COLLARS AND GLOVES.

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H. BURDSALL'S CONFECTIONERY,

ICE CREAM AND DINING SALOONS, No. 1121 CHESNUT St.. GIRARD ROW.

FRUIT AND POUND CAKES of all sizes, with a arge assortment of CONFECTIONERY, etc., for the 12 18 1mrp HOLIDAYS. TEN DOLLARS REWARD,—LOST. ON Thursday, 21st inst., in Mantua or West Philadel-phia. a gray Skye (Terrier Slut, Beturn to No. 1632 BPHUCE Street. DRY GOODS CHEAP ENOUGH



VERY REDUCED PRICES.

THEIR ENTIRE MAGNIFICENT STOCK.

FINEST FROSTED BEAVERS. ROYAL CHINCHILLAS. VELOURS AND WHITNEYS, MAGNIFICENT OVERCOATINGS. FINEST STOCK CLOAKINGS. ALL THE NOVELTIES. CLOAKINGS FROM \$2 UP. NOBBY CASSIMERES. FINEST CASSIMERES MADE. LOW GRADES CASSIMERES. BLACK FRENCH DOESKINS. BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS. RICHLY-TRIMMED CLOAKS. ELEGANT SACQUES, CHEAP. HANDSOME SHAWLS, CHEAP AS EVER. GARNET AND MODE POPLINS. GARNET AND BLUE MERINOES SUPERB POPLIN AND MERINO STOCK. MERRIMAC CALICORS. ALL-WOOL DELAINES, 50 CENTS. CHRISTMAS DRESS GOODS. BALMORALS EXTRA CHEAP. CHRISTMAS SCARFS. BLANKETS LOW DOWN BEST BLEACHED MUSLINS, 30 CENTS.

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JEWELLER,

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Attention is invited to our elegant STOCK OF GOODS

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Fine Watches,

Elegant Jewelry, Diamonds,

Pancy Silverware.

Clocks, Fancy Goods,

No. 1028 CHESNUT St.

SHOW IIINT





American (Waltham) Watches.

Dealers in Watches from all paris of the country are reminded that the undersigned keep a full assortment of Waltham Watches, in gold and silver cases, constantly on hand. Large reductions in the prices of novements and cases have recently been made, and the Interpal Revenue Tax is no longer charged to cus-

The good repute borne far and near by the manufactures of the Waltham Company, make it needless for the agents to urge their claims to general patronage, or to do more than caution the public against spurious and interior Watches with which the markets are flooded. Every Waltham Watch, of whatever class, is warranted by special certificate, which should in all cases be de-

ROBBINS & APPLETON, AGENTS OF THE AMERICAN WATCH CO.,

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BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street PHILADELPHIA. CAPITAL \$500,000, FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS. Sam. A. Bisphan Wm. Ervien, Edw. B. Orne, Osgood Weish, Fred. A. Hoyt, Natha Hilles. Ben. Rowland, Jr. Wm. H Bhawn!

> PRESIDENT, WILLIAM H. RHAWN. CASHIER,

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, (10 81 m M 0 VAL

Pennsylvania Rallroad Passenger Station.

On Tuesday, January 1, 1867, THE PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER STATION

OF THIS BOAD WILL BE REMOVED FROM THIRD AND THOMPSON STREETS TO THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS DEPOT. N. W. CORNER BERKS AND AMERICAN STREETS. ELLIS CLARE, General Agent.